



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOLOGY.

EOZOON AND ITS ALLIES IN LATER FORMATION.—I have for some time been pursuing investigations of Primordial and Silurian fossils akin to Eozoön either in structure or mode of preservation. When these investigations are completed, I hope to show that Eozoön has several foraminiferal successors in the older palæozoic rocks of Canada, and that fossils of various kinds occur in those rocks infiltrated with mineral matter in a manner not dissimilar from that observed in the Laurentian Eozoön.—J. W. DAWSON, in *Nature*.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE NILE WATERSHED.—Perhaps the most important advance which has been made in geographical discovery during the past year has been the exploration of a large portion of Central Africa, lying to the northwestward of the great equatorial lakes, by Dr. Schweinfurth, already known through his botanical studies in the lower Nile valley, the first practised traveller who has penetrated far into this region. The ruling tribe of the inhabitants of the Nile watershed here, is that of the Niam-Niams, who are described by the Marquis Antinori as men of powerful form and stately carriage, bronze-colored skin, and long sleek hair. On crossing the water-parting into a fertile country, where the oil-palm gives a new character to the landscape, Dr. Schweinfurth came upon a race differing from these in every respect. The Abanga and Monbuttu of the inner watershed are distinguished by the lighter color of their skin, and their blonde and frizzled hair is worn by both sexes in a high chignon. Though inhabiting a richer land than the Niam-Niams, and in advance of them in agriculture, and the arts, cultivating the banana and other fruits, trading in copper, and forging weapons in iron, the Monbuttu rank far beneath them in the scale of humanity, since they indulge in cannibalism to an extent which appears to be unparalleled on the globe, a practice in no way explicable here by necessity, since the land abounds in game of all kinds. To the south of the Monbuttu is a dwarf race named Acka or Ticki-Ticki; the average height of the men of this tribe is five feet, but many do not reach this measure.—*The Academy*.